

1 THE WITNESS: I am saying, yes, sir, that what people
2 describe as snow is not attributed to FM blanketing.

3 JUDGE STIRMER: At no time?

4 THE WITNESS: At no time.

5 JUDGE STIRMER: All right.

6 BY MR. SHOOK:

7 Q Okay. Now when you were in this, you know, home that
8 you had described that you were doing some work relative to,
9 you know, KKLR and the signal that it was putting out, were
10 you there at any time when the KKLR transmitter was turned
11 off?

12 A Not to my knowledge.

13 Q Okay. So, in other words, you couldn't see like a
14 before or an after? You know, KKLR is on the air; KKLR's
15 transmitter was turned off?

16 A May I interject something here?

17 Q Go right ahead.

18 A As far as questioning what FM blanketing looks like,
19 there again I have to go back into my knowledge. The area in
20 which I live was not always cable. It was antennas. And I
21 did what I could to get my reception the best. And I also
22 could see the FM blanketing interference from KKLR, or KWOC-
23 FM, through my antenna system, and I can now. I can take you
24 to my shop, and I can turn on my antenna system and I can show
25 you what it looks like.

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1 Q Okay. What is the location of what you are describing?

2 A Where am I located?

3 Q Yes. Where are you located relative to the tower that
4 you are talking about?

5 A Southwest of where KKLR used to be located, southeast
6 of the KKLR location now.

7 Q Okay. And do you have a basis of comparison between
8 what you are seeing when KKLR is on the air and what you saw
9 when KKLR was off the air, if it was ever off the air?

10 A Yes, sir.

11 Q Okay. And what is the difference?

12 A When my Channel 6 did improve and I wondered why, I
13 checked the station to see if it was there. If it was gone
14 and my station was improved -- my picture. The blanketing was
15 gone, so I knew the difference between what they looked.

16 Q Okay. So, in other words, you do have some
17 experience --

18 A I do have, yes.

19 Q -- with it on it and with it off, so you can see a
20 difference?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Okay. Now to that extent, what did you see with KKLR
23 on the air, and what did you see with KKLR off the air?

24 A With it on the air, you saw, depending on how severe it
25 was, the interference seemed to be in front of the picture.

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1 The picture in the background, zig-zag or herringbone lines in
2 front of the picture. With it off the air, herringbone lines
3 gone.

4 Q So the principal difference was the presence or absence
5 of the herringbone lines?

6 A Yes.

7 JUDGE STIRMER: How about the zig-zag?

8 THE WITNESS: Well, the zig-zag was in the herringbone
9 lines. That is the way they tear.

10 JUDGE STIRMER: Okay.

11 BY MR. SHOOK:

12 Q Was there any effect to the station's sound, the
13 station that you wanted to watch?

14 A Depending on severity, you could listen to the FM
15 station, the audio.

16 Q Okay. Now depending on the severity, am I to under-
17 stand that we weren't talking of constant presence with
18 respect to KKLK interference, that there was something about
19 that interference that changed over time?

20 A Depending on which way my antenna was oriented. I had
21 a rotor on it. We are talking about my system at home.

22 Q Right, okay. And can you tell me what would happen
23 with the change in, you know, the use of the rotor?

24 A Severity of audio and picture and decrease in the
25 interference lines.

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1 Q Okay. So, in other words, as you swung the orientation
2 of your antenna away from the radio station and toward
3 Channel 6, you would pick up a slightly sharper picture? Or
4 what --

5 A Sometimes you will have to swing off of Channel 6 and
6 away from the interfering station in order to be able to see
7 the station, depending on the line of sight where they are at.

8 Q Okay. Well, try to give me some description as to
9 where the antenna would have to be oriented and then what
10 changes in the picture you saw as the antenna orientation
11 changed.

12 A As you point your directional antenna at the offending
13 station, the interference will be worse. As you swing away
14 from that offending station, the interference will lessen.
15 That does not mean that the station that you are trying to
16 pick up will get better, because that station that you are
17 trying to pick up may be direct line of sight of the tower
18 that is offending the signal.

19 Q Well, let's focus on the radio tower that, you know,
20 you are talking about where your residence is located and the
21 station or stations that you are trying to pick up. First of
22 all, set the scene for us. Where is the television that you
23 are talking about now relative to the radio tower or towers in
24 question?

25 A The towers in question are oriented to the northeast

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1 from my location. The station that I am wanting to pick up is
2 just a little east of the northeast location, very few
3 degrees.

4 Q Okay. So, in other words, the offending radio tower is
5 almost in the way? I mean, for a layman's understanding, it
6 is almost in the way of what you want to get?

7 A That is correct.

8 Q All right. Now what would happen as you changed your
9 antenna orientation?

10 A As you -- what you basically do is you try and find a
11 happy medium between your offending station and a watchable
12 picture of the station you want to pick up, and that sometimes
13 can vary a little bit.

14 Q Now what is the antenna system that you have at the
15 time you are giving us this description?

16 A It was a Capetown 23-element antenna with a rotor and
17 a, I believe it was a Channel Master antenna booster.

18 Q Okay. And there was some filter built into the --

19 A There was an FM trap at the top, built into the ampli-
20 fier.

21 Q And what was that FM trap designed to trap?

22 A The broad-band FM, 88 to 108.

23 Q Okay. Now was Channel 6 the only channel affected by
24 the radio station, or were any other television stations
25 affected?

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1 A I could orient my antenna, oriented my antenna directly
2 onto tower at times. It would affect my Channel 12 also.

3 Q Okay. And how would it appear on your television that
4 you could see that it was affecting Channel 12?

5 A You will get faint, wavy lines.

6 Q Okay. And so that is what? Similar to the herringbone
7 lines?

8 A Just very faint, yes.

9 Q Very faint? Okay. Now what effect would the radio
10 tower have relative to your watching Channel 8, Jonesboro?

11 JUDGE STIRMER: Mr. Shook, why don't we get to the
12 matters at hand involving KOKS? I mean, we are dealing with
13 another station, and we have gone into that in great detail.
14 That is not an issue here, and I think you just seem to be
15 spending too much time on that.

16 MR. SHOOK: Your Honor, I am working on this man's
17 experience.

18 JUDGE STIRMER: All right.

19 MR. SHOOK: I just want to have it clarified for the
20 record.

21 JUDGE STIRMER: All right. Proceed, please.

22 BY MR. SHOOK:

23 Q Mr. Lampe, I want to pose a hypothetical question to
24 you, and that is, if an antenna put forth an effective rad-
25 iated power of 100,000 watts one day and caused blanketing

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1 interference, but dropped its power the next day to an effective
2 radiated power of 25,000 watts, would there be a decrease
3 in the severity of the blanketing interference?

4 A There would have to be.

5 Q Now let us have the same scenario. An antenna puts
6 forth an effective radiated power of 100,000 watts one day and
7 25,000 watts the next day. Would there be a decrease or a
8 lessening in the distance of the blanketing interference
9 contour?

10 A The blanketing interference contour is a thing set
11 forth by the FCC. They tell us where that contour is. That
12 contour wouldn't change.

13 Q Would or would not change?

14 A Would not change, because they tell us where it is at.
15 They set the levels for the blanketing contour.

16 Q Oh, I understand what you are saying. What about the
17 effect of the blanketing interference? Would that change in
18 terms of the distance from the tower with a drop in the power?

19 A That should change with power, yes.

20 Q Now what changes in atmospheric conditions, if any,
21 would affect the severity or extent of blanketing inter-
22 ference?

23 A The conditions affecting propagation would be your --
24 if it is a foggy day, whether or not you have got a low ceil-
25 ing, whether or not it is heavy rain. This type of thing does

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1 affect wave propagation as far as how far out it goes, when it
2 comes down to earth, whether or not it even leaves the earth,
3 whether it bounces off of a cloud and comes back to earth.

4 Q Okay. Well, since atmospheric conditions apparently do
5 have some effect, can you describe, you know, which atmos-
6 pheric conditions affect what with respect to blanketing
7 interference?

8 A On the blanketed contour, the interference problem, as
9 I said, will be in that contour, provided everything is nor-
10 mal, the station is running at rated power. A low-ceiling fog
11 and rain will affect more your fringe areas of the station as
12 far as how far the station reaches out.

13 Q Okay. The only focus that I have at this point is, we
14 have got a possibility of blanketing interference. Now we
15 have changes in atmospheric conditions. And all I am trying
16 to determine is that, if you live within the blanketing con-
17 tour, are changes in atmospheric conditions going to have any
18 effect on blanketing interference?

19 A Using measuring instruments, you will see a difference.

20 Q Okay. What would your experience be in terms of how
21 individual residents would observe? You know, what they would
22 see in their TVs, whether there would be any difference from
23 one day to the next, depending on the atmospheric conditions?

24 A If you are talking about just the blanketing inter-
25 ference?

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- 1 Q Correct.
- 2 A Just the blanketing interference?
- 3 Q Correct.
- 4 A And no other variables taken in, within that blanketed,
5 it's two and a tenth miles?
- 6 Q Whatever the distance is.
- 7 A Okay. The radius should remain fairly stable.
- 8 Q Okay. So, in other words, changes in atmospheric
9 conditions would not have much, if any, effect on how persons
10 could observe the effect of blanketing interference if they
11 lived within the blanketing contour?
- 12 A On their televisions, that is correct. That is taking
13 in just blanketing and no other variables?
- 14 Q Right. Yes, we are not -- our focus here is blanketing
15 interference. We are not concerning ourselves with anything
16 else. But do you mean to suggest by that that there would be
17 something else that persons would see on their televisions
18 that would be affected by the atmospheric conditions?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Okay. And what might that be?
- 21 A Yo will see other signals coming into the area during
22 certain atmospheric conditions that could possibly disrupt or
23 interrupt or interfere with the reception of certain radio and
24 television sets.
- 25 Q Okay. And which atmospheric conditions would cause or

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1 | lead to the disruption that would be caused to a person's
2 | television reception by additional signals?

3 | A You have cloudy, overcast days where your signals that
4 | normally would not come to earth here do come down. You have,
5 | in CB terms, you have days where, they call it "skip" rolls
6 | in, where the signals are actually skipping off of the atmos-
7 | phere and coming back to earth. You have interference by sun
8 | spots that disrupt and can interfere with the reception of
9 | television and radio signals.

10 | Q Okay. Focusing on television, how would the various
11 | kinds of interference that you describe appear on the tele-
12 | vision?

13 | A Other interfering television signals coming in can come
14 | on as co-channel, can come in as a blast of sound of some
15 | other station, overriding the sound of the station you are
16 | watching. You can see the station that you are watching kind
17 | of flicker and fade and come back. You can see ghosting. You
18 | can see the blanking bars of other offending stations causing
19 | a roll, or you can see the faint blanking bars in the middle
20 | or to the side of a screen.

21 | Q Okay. Are there any other changes that one might see?

22 | A That covers about all of it.

23 | Q Okay. What changes, if any, would a fire on an antenna
24 | bay have on the severity or extent of blanketing interference?

25 | A At the time of the fire?

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1 Q Correct.

2 A An arc covers all the spectrum of all frequencies, so
3 you would hear it on just about anything. Any kind of receiv-
4 ing equipment you should hear it while the arc is occurring.

5 Q Okay. Well, I am just focusing on fire right now,
6 because I believe -- let me make sure I am getting this right.

7 MR. DUNNE: Paragraph 9.

8 BY MR. SHOOK:

9 Q Okay. In paragraph 9 -- thank you, Mr. Dunne -- in
10 paragraph 9 there are references to antenna bay fires, and
11 there is also a reference to arcing between the antenna bays.
12 And the focus of my question right now is on the antenna bay
13 fires. I am assuming from the way this is written that there
14 is some difference, and if there is not, please enlighten me.

15 A Actually there is no difference.

16 Q Okay. So --

17 A The fire and the arc is the same thing.

18 Q Okay. And then what effect would that have?

19 A An electric arc covers all your frequencies, so most of
20 your, most all of your receiving equipment would be disrupted
21 by the arc.

22 Q Okay. So if you are a person, you are living within
23 two miles, whatever the distance is, the blanketing contour of
24 the KOKS tower, and arcking or antenna fires are taking place,
25 what is going to happen to that person's television reception?

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1 A It can show itself as a buzz bar going up the screen
2 while the arc is occurring, a loud buzzing sound. Since the
3 picture of television is AM and the sound is FM, the AM is
4 more subject to noise, so therefore you will see it more in
5 the picture than you would hear it in the sound.

6 Q Okay. And you would see it in terms of that buzz line
7 that you described?

8 A You could see it. To be -- I have never seen it on a
9 television while the antenna was arcing, so I don't know how
10 it showed itself to the people in the area.

11 Q Okay.

12 A And from other experience with other arcs occurring in
13 the area of television reception, that is what I have to base
14 my knowledge on.

15 Q Okay. Anything beside that buzz bar that you are
16 referring to?

17 A Sometimes you see it come and go as the arc would
18 diminish or increase.

19 Q Okay. Back in paragraph 6 of your testimony, the first
20 sentence reads, "FM blanketing interference is also not inter-
21 mittent." Could you clarify for us, you know, what you mean
22 by that term? I know you make some reference in the next
23 sentence, but I just want to have a better idea of what you
24 mean by "intermittent."

25 A Basically if you a level of RF in an FM blanketing

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1 contour at a tower site, that level of RF should remain basi-
2 cally constant in close to the tower.

3 Q Okay. So, in other words, if the radio station in
4 question has got an effective radiated power of 100,000 watts
5 and continues to broadcast at 100,000 watts, then we won't
6 have intermittent interference. Correct?

7 A There are a lot of variables you have got to take into
8 effect there. If everything remains the same with the receiv-
9 ing system that you are using, the television system that you
10 are using, the antenna system that you are using, it will
11 remain the same.

12 Q Okay. Well, my focus is on the blanketing aspect. In
13 other words, if the station is operating at 100,000 watts,
14 continues to operate at 100,000 watts, if there is blanketing,
15 that blanketing however it manifests itself will remain rela-
16 tively constant. Correct?

17 A Yes.

18 Q And that is what you are getting at in terms of, you
19 know, when you say "FM blanketing interference is not inter-
20 mittent"?

21 A Correct.

22 Q However, there would be some change, would there not,
23 if the station either dropped its power or if this arcing
24 phenomenon was taking place?

25 A Yes.

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1 Q Okay. On page 4, in paragraph 7, you make reference to
2 an IF frequency. Can you tell us what an IF frequency is?

3 A IF stands for intermediate frequency. It is a way of
4 obtaining the information that is on the RF signal and making
5 it into a usable form, such as picture information or sound
6 information.

7 Q Okay. So this is something that is built into the TV
8 receiver itself that reacts to a 45-megahertz frequency?

9 A That's kind of simple. That's not actually the way it
10 works, but --

11 Q Okay. Well, enlighten me on it.

12 A The IF frequency is a beat frequency used against --
13 you have an oscillator, which is another frequency, running at
14 the frequency that you would like to pick up. And you use the
15 IF frequency and you mix them together and you come out with
16 another frequency which is the information that you are going
17 to use. And that information you amplify and then either put
18 it on a television screen or bring it out through a radio and
19 listen to it.

20 Q Okay. Why don't you put some numbers on that? And
21 let's use Channel 12 as an example.

22 A You mean the Channel 12?

23 Q Right. Mr. Homeowner, you know, wants to watch
24 Channel 12.

25 A Okay.

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1 Q And what is happening so that he can watch Channel 12
2 on his TV?

3 A Okay. Channel 12 frequency comes in through the tuner.
4 The oscillator beats with the tuning frequency, the frequency
5 of the tuner, creating this 4.5 mix cycle difference where the
6 information is located. This information has gone through,
7 goes through video detection or composite video, composite
8 video split into video and audio and sync signals. The video
9 is what you see. The sync is what holds the picture in place,
10 and the audio is what you listen to.

11 Q Okay. And how many different frequencies are now
12 involved in all of this process?

13 A You have got your oscillator frequency. You have got
14 your incoming frequency. You have got your IF frequency. You
15 have also got a 4.5 cycle, audio carrier frequency. You have
16 got a 3.5 signal. You have got 15 750 horizontal oscillator
17 frequency. You have a 60-cycle vertical rate. You have got a
18 lot of frequencies being mixed in that television set.

19 Q Okay. Now what happens when you have got a blanketing
20 interference frequency that is also coming into play?

21 A Basically the problem with the FM blanketing is that,
22 and the reason that you see it on the lower channels, is where
23 it occurs in this background. FM, 88 to 108, which is right
24 between Channel 6 and Channel 7, okay, most television
25 receivers out there cannot separate certain frequencies

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1 | because their band width is 5 megacycles. So it just comes
2 | in, and you will see it as some kind of interference mixed
3 | with picture or sound.

4 | Q Okay. So it has to do with the television receiver's
5 | inability to distinguish between the desired signal -- let's
6 | say in this case Channel 6 -- and the FM signal?

7 | A That is correct.

8 | Q Okay. Does that mean that if you want to watch
9 | Channels 8, 12 or 15, that there is a lessening?

10 | A There is a lessening of the effect.

11 | Q Of the FM signal?

12 | A Right.

13 | Q Okay. So there is not this mix then of the FM signal
14 | with the desired television signal?

15 | A Not to the effect that you see on Channel 6.

16 | Q Okay. When you talk about "most television sets," what
17 | are you referring to that they have this 45-megahertz IF
18 | frequency? Do you see in the first sentence of paragraph 7?

19 | A I am saying, okay, that is probably a misnomer.

20 | Q Okay.

21 | A That should be "all" television sets.

22 | Q All television sets? Okay. So, in other words, the --

23 | A There are some things that have changed in television
24 | reception over the years in this area of the television.

25 | Q Okay. Well, now just to get this straight, then the

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1 first should read, "The IF frequency of all television sets"?

2 A Yes. Let me correct that as to IF frequency of all
3 television sets I have seen, because I don't know what they do
4 overseas.

5 Q Okay. Well, which -- can you give us an idea of which
6 television sets you are talking about?

7 A Specifically makes or what?

8 Q Okay. Well, you just made some distinguishing state-
9 ment between the ones you have seen and overseas, and I
10 didn't --

11 A The standards overseas are different than our scan
12 rates, sync rates.

13 Q Oh, okay, okay, okay. So, in other words, television
14 sets that are designed for our standards --

15 A Yes.

16 Q -- your statement would be that all television sets
17 have this IF frequency of approximately 45 megahertz?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Okay. Now what is IF beat interference?

20 A IF beat interference?

21 Q Right.

22 A Basically what is you see in the blanketing or what can
23 occur when you have other radios interfering with your tele-
24 vision sets. Communications equipment.

25 Q Okay. And what is the basis for your conclusion that

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1 IF beat interference, the IF beat interference frequency is
2 the result of the combination of the sums and differences of
3 two frequencies creating new frequencies?

4 A Just math. Adding the frequencies together and sub-
5 tracting them.

6 Q Okay. How many IF beat interference frequencies would
7 be created by the combination of KOKS and Highway Patrol
8 signals?

9 A You have the sum and the difference, and then their
10 each individual frequency. And then you could possibly have
11 harmonics -- second, third, fourth, fifth, six harmonics --
12 depending on the severity.

13 Q Okay. Well, let's focus on the main frequencies for
14 the moment. You have got a Highway Patrol frequency. Then
15 you have got the KOKS frequency. Now you say that there is
16 either the sum or the difference of those two frequencies
17 where you then have an IF beat frequency?

18 A You have another frequency created.

19 Q Okay. So, in other words, if I took the KOKS fre-
20 quency, whatever the number is, and subtracted the Highway
21 Patrol frequency, that would give me an IF beat?

22 A That would give you a frequency, and if it is within
23 the 4.5 megacycle band width of the IF, the IF would see it as
24 a frequency. It would accept it.

25 Q Uh-huh. Now do you know what the strength of the IF

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1 beat frequency is which results from the combination of the
2 Highway Patrol and KOKS frequencies?

3 A The strength?

4 Q Yes, sir.

5 A No, I don't.

6 Q In other words, the calculations that one would need to
7 determine that are rather more complicated than just adding
8 and subtracting?

9 A Yes, they are.

10 Q Okay. Any notion as to what might be involved here?

11 A The only true way of finding out would probably be to
12 make an inspection analysis of what is happening and take the
13 measurements right off the piece of equipment.

14 Q Okay. Have you ever used such a piece of equipment to
15 measure IF beat frequencies?

16 A No, I haven't. No, sir.

17 Q Okay. Now if complainants' problems were caused by IF
18 beat interference, would all of the channels that they want to
19 watch be affected equally?

20 A No. No, they wouldn't be.

21 Q Okay. Which ones would be affected more, and which
22 ones would be affected less?

23 A The ones where the sums and the differences are approx-
24 imately the IF frequency of the television set.

25 Q Okay. So, in other words, with the Channel 6 fre-

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1 | quency, the Channel 6 frequency being very close to the KOKS
2 | frequency, that is when the IF beat problem is going to be
3 | most severe in terms of somebody trying to watch Channel 6?
4 | And conversely --

5 | A That would be true, and you would also have to take
6 | into account the distance of the station that you are trying
7 | to receive.

8 | Q And what are we take into account there?

9 | A The amount of power coming in to the amount of signal
10 | that you have got.

11 | Q Okay. So Channel 6 would be more susceptible because
12 | it is a weaker signal? It's coming in from farther away?

13 | A That is correct.

14 | Q Conversely, Channels 8, 12 and 15 would be much less
15 | affected?

16 | A Yes.

17 | Q Okay. From your experience, how would interference
18 | from the Highway Patrol appear on television sets in the
19 | vicinity of the KOKS tower?

20 | A Almost identical to FM blanketing interference from a
21 | radio station; differences being is that the lines could
22 | pulsate with the transmission. They would come and go with
23 | transmission, and they could modulate themselves with the
24 | voice transmission.

25 | Q Okay. I lost you on that last one. What does that

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1 mean?

2 A They could actually, as the person is talking, they
3 could actually vibrate with the voice of the person that was
4 making the transmission.

5 Q Okay. So on the screen there would be some bar or line
6 or something?

7 A Be zig-zag lines.

8 Q Which would vibrate according to the --

9 A Yes. It is hard to explain, but that is actually what
10 it would look like.

11 Q Now would this interference that we are talking about,
12 this IF beat interference, would that occur in the absence of
13 the KOKS signal?

14 A With the Highway Patrol? Yes.

15 Q Okay. And how would it occur?

16 A The 42.06 frequency of the Highway Patrol approaches
17 the 45 megacycle of the television set. It's within 5 mega-
18 cycles.

19 Q Do you know what the strength of the facilities are
20 that the Highway Patrol actually uses?

21 A Not exactly.

22 Q Okay. Well, how close to "not exactly," you know, do
23 you have?

24 A I am friends with the engineer.

25 Q Okay. And which engineer is that?

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1 A Randy Bashom.

2 Q Okay. And what is your understanding from him in terms
3 of what the Highway Patrol uses?

4 A I think their TPO is 1,500 watts. Now they vary their
5 power output depending on if they are talking local or if they
6 are talking further away, and also depending on which trans-
7 mitter they are using at the time.

8 Q Okay. They have more than one transmitter available
9 for use?

10 A Yes, they have a fairly new transmitter, and they have
11 got an old link transmitter.

12 Q Okay. And what are the differences between them?

13 A The link does not put out the power that the new
14 transmitter does. But I don't know which, I don't know what
15 the rating of either transmitter is.

16 Q Okay. But you mentioned a TPO of 1,500 watts. The
17 transmitter output power of 1,500 watts?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Is that the factor that we need to consider, or is
20 there something else that we need to consider before having an
21 understanding of, you know, what the Highway Patrol's effect
22 might be?

23 A You probably would want to look at effective radiated
24 power.

25 Q Okay. Do you have any knowledge as to what that is?

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1 A From my visits with Randy, I think they place it
2 somewhere at around 5,000 watts.

3 Q Okay. So we have the Highway Patrol at 5,000 watts,
4 and we have KOKS at 100,000 watts. Right?

5 A Yes, sir.

6 Q And persons' television reception is going to be
7 affected by the Highway Patrol?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q It is also going to be affected by KOKS? Right?

10 A That is correct.

11 Q And the effect of KOKS is going to be much, much
12 greater than the effect of the Highway Patrol, is it not?

13 A The blanketing contour is going to be different.

14 Q Won't the severity of what you see on the television
15 also be different?

16 JUDGE STIRMER: Different from what? Do you mean
17 caused by the interference?

18 MR. SHOOK: Caused by the Highway Patrol on the one
19 hand; caused by KOKS on the other hand.

20 JUDGE STIRMER: All right.

21 THE WITNESS: Would you restate that again, what you
22 said?

23 MR. SHOOK: Okay. It was such a wonderful question.
24 Do you have it exactly? I don't want to change it if I don't
25 have to.

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1 COURT REPORTER: I have just different from if it is
2 caused by the Highway Patrol or caused by KOKS.

3 MR. SHOOK: Okay. I will try again.

4 BY MR. SHOOK:

5 Q The severity of the effect of the Highway Patrol
6 transmissions on the one hand versus KOKS's transmissions on
7 the other hand?

8 A If you are just looking at RF radiation, yes.

9 Q Okay. "Yes" means that KOKS's transmissions are going
10 to have a much more dramatic effect than the Highway Patrol's
11 transmissions are?

12 A Looking at just RF radiation, yes.

13 Q Okay. Well, what we are talking about is looking at
14 somebody's television; you know, the blanketing interference.

15 A There again, there are a lot of things that you have
16 into account.

17 Q Okay. Help me out.

18 A You have to look at the frequency of both trans-
19 missions, how close they are to that IF frequency and whether
20 or not the receiver you are looking at is new enough to be
21 able to separate one signal better than they separate the
22 other signal from what they are trying to watch.

23 Q Okay. Well, we already know what the frequencies are.
24 I mean, we know what KOKS's frequency is.

25 A Right.

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1 Q We know what the Highway Patrol's frequency is.

2 A We also -- but we do not know what you are looking at
3 as far as a receiver, a television receiver.

4 JUDGE STIRMER: Well, isn't it reasonable to expect a
5 station that is putting out 100,000 watts of power is going to
6 cause more interference than this Highway Patrol station?

7 THE WITNESS: Yes, just RF interference.

8 JUDGE STIRMER: Blanketing interference?

9 THE WITNESS: Right. Yes, sir.

10 JUDGE STIRMER: All right. When we come to a con-
11 venient point for a recess, let me know, Mr. Shook.

12 MR. SHOOK: Yes, Your Honor.

13 BY MR. SHOOK:

14 Q Now what is the greatest distance that you have been
15 from the Highway Patrol's radio tower when you saw and/or
16 heard Highway Patrol interference on a television receiver?

17 A I would have to say probably 12 to 15 miles away from
18 it.

19 Q All right. And how many viewers in the vicinity of the
20 KOKS tower have complained of hearing the Highway Patrol?

21 A You mean homes that I have been in?

22 Q Yes, sir.

23 A Or people that have called me?

24 Q However you want to do it.

25 A Most everyone whose home I have been in that is using

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